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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 4.

## AMERICAN TICKET.

For Governor,  
MEREDITH P. GENTRY,  
of Bedford.  
For Congress,  
F. K. ZOLLICOFFER.  
For Senator,  
ANTHONY W. JOHNSON.  
For Representative,  
NEIL S. BROWN,  
LUCIEN H. TEMPLE.  
For Joint Representative,  
HERMAN COX.

## Mr. Allison's Speech—Look to the Facts!

The Union and American of the 1st instant, publishes a speech delivered by S. P. ALLISON, Esq., before the Democratic Association on the 19th of June. As this speech will doubtless be circulated extensively as a campaign document apart from its publicity in the columns of the Union, we propose to notice briefly some of the errors of fact and argument into which he has fallen—mainly, we presume, for want of giving sufficient attention to the investigation of the questions he was discussing.

Almost in the outset of his speech, Mr. A. positively asserts that the "Know Nothing," or AMERICAN party, have "not elected a single union whig or union democrat." We are surprised at such inaccuracy as is here exhibited. We have already shown from the record several exceptions to this statement, which has been repeatedly made by anti-American writers and speakers. In New York, Mr. Valk, elected to Congress by the American party, defines his position in a letter to the Charleston Mercury dated May 24th, as a sound, conservative union man, avowing "an unshaken resolution to stand by the constitution to the end"—approvingly recognizing the patriotic motto, "the Constitution and the Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." Besides, there is Havens, a sound union, "silver grey" whig, and Wheeler, hardshell democrat, both whig for by the American party, and both re-elected. Among the Ohio delegation elected by the American party, is J. Scott Harrison, a sound, conservative union man.

But what else have the American party done? Of the whole thirty-two members of Congress elected as Americans, twenty of them displaced Abolitionists, anti-Nebraska men, or anti-fugitive slave law men; whilst five including Harrison, a sound national man, were re-elected as Americans, and but six Nebraska men were displaced. Of the position of Mr. Maurice, of New York, we cannot speak definitely, but his place is supplied by Mr. Valk, conservative. Some of the old members displaced by the Americans were Abolitionists of the blackest dye. One, (Elliott, of Mass.), introduced into the last Congress the bill to repeal the fugitive slave law—seven others voted for that anti-fugitive slave law bill—and one other (Davis of Rhode Island) steadily and boldly advocated upon the floor of the House, the social and political equality of the negro with the white man, and urged that one hundred and sixty acres of land each, should be given to the free negroes of the North!

Again: Mr. Allison charges the American party consistently, with "refusing to declare its opinions upon all, or any of the leading questions which have heretofore characterized our party divisions." We reply that the American party does "declare its opinions" upon all the leading questions of existing public interest, now in issue before the country. Look to its platform! and why should its writers and speakers go out of the way to press upon the unwilling ear of the public, discussions about the Bank, Tariff, and other "leading questions which have heretofore characterized our party divisions"? How many leaders would they have?

By the way, who inaugurated the present canvass with a long homily against Americans and Americanism, to the exclusion of the "leading questions which have heretofore characterized our party divisions"? Who but ANDREW JOHNSON? Mr. Allison's censure, in this behalf, falls, therefore, most heavily upon the head of his own candidate for Governor! Besides, we have the testimony of Hon. AARON V. BROWN, in a letter published in the Nashville Union of yesterday, that "there is not a man, and cannot be, but one great, absorbing question for the consideration of the south—the question of SELF-PRESERVATION." In this sentiment we fully concur—and the National American party has declared its "opinions" on this "great, absorbing question"—involving the integrity of Constitutional rights, vital to the south and to the peace of the country—in the Philadelphia platform, in terms more safely and soundly conservative of southern interests, and which ought to be more thoroughly satisfactory to the southern people than those of any other existing party organization. Look to the platform—it is published broadcast all over the country—and declares in language at once bold and manly, patriotic and unequivocal, the essential political creed of the AMERICAN PARTY! There it is. It will bear scrutiny.

In the following extract a good idea is mentally misapprehended, and a potent argument is suggested against the prevalence of the Roman Catholic Church as a political power in this or any other country:

"This established, we demand to know, under God, it belongs to keep, interpret and declare the law of Christ? Whom hath our Lord constituted the depository, the guardian and the judge of his law? Certainly the Holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic Church, and the successor of Peter, as the visible head or Supreme Chief of that church."

think, speak or publish freely, if the proper subjects are considered from their view.

To take last first, we deny that the American organization conceals from the people to the prejudice of their rights and interests, any "proper" and legitimate "subjects" of free public discussion—they expose to the whole world freely and fully the measures and principles they advocate. Some of their business proceedings, like those of all other party organizations, are secret. The party of which Mr. Allison is a member, has now in active operation in this State, a private, secret organization of State, county, and civil district committees, the business proceedings of which are in most part carefully kept from the knowledge of their American opponents. His censure of Americans here, sustains his own consistency. He gravely tells us in this connection, that "no important was the idea of publicity considered by the framers of our Federal and State Constitution that they made it obligatory on Congress and the Legislatures to publish a journal of the proceedings, so that an enlightened constituency might have an eye upon the course of their representatives." So they did. But both Houses of Congress are also at liberty to keep secret such of their proceedings as "in their judgment may require secrecy."

But, to recur to the question why the French Republic of '48 could not stand? Mr. Allison introduces into the discussion a two-edged weapon when he springs this inquiry. We have merely space now to invite attention to the co-existent existence of these two important and suggestive facts—that France, with all her national refinement and high state of civilization, cannot sustain a REPUBLICAN form of Government, and that France is ROMAN CATHOLIC!

We pass over, for want of space and time, at present, his reference to the formation of the Jacobin Club in France, which he assumes to be analogous to the American party in this country. We merely remark now that the two cases are not at all analogous. The one existed in a Catholic country, and was one of those rank and monstrous out-crops of mingled despotism and anarchy, produced by the overpowering oppression imposed upon the masses of the people by a monarchical government, with the aid or connivance of that Church. When long continued oppression and its various pernicious influences, could be endured no longer, and its bonds had been burst by force, it was natural that the impulsive determination to be free, without experience, training or example to guide it, should run into wild excess towards the opposite extreme of a cruel, resentful, revengeful licentiousness.

The political influence of the Church and nobility is represented as being combined against the masses, so that these two "higher classes," comprising only one-third of the nation, had succeeded in obtaining the ownership of more than two-thirds of all the landed estate of the realm, and paid only one-fourth of the taxes—while the mass of the people—twenty-nine-thirds of the nation, owning less than one-third of the landed property—were forced to pay three-fourths of all the taxes.

The American party, on the contrary, is Protestant in its origin and all its sympathies, and strives to prevent the malign influences of despotism and superstition from gaining too firm a foothold in our midst before it is too late. It advocates no principle or political measure that may not readily be made known to the public. We challenge our opponents to show when and where such a political party organization ever brought upon itself disgrace and ignominy as an enemy to the public welfare, except in CATHOLIC COUNTRIES, where the Jesuitical policy of concealing retrogress as well as business proceedings, has widely corrupted and perverted the popular sentiment.

But, Mr. Allison, strangely enough, objects to the majority rule—whereby, he says, "take a vote in the order and a majority rules, and then they go as one man, while the minority in the order and the outside vote might constitute a large majority of the whole community." &c. Now, how did Mr. Allison get his nomination for Congress two years ago?—Was it not by the majority rule, within the party, or that portion of it represented? How often has it happened that a partial representation of the Democratic party in a county or district for which a nomination was to be made, has left the "outside vote" with the dissenting minority in the premises a majority of the whole community—yet such considerations, we believe, were never before regarded as calling for partisan inquiry or criticism from any quarter. Mr. A. must be hard pressed for objections.

We cannot now dwell upon his labored and lengthy argument to convince his readers that the Catholic Church does not teach or recognize the doctrine of the temporal power and authority of the Pope outside of his own temporal dominions. Suffice it, to notice a few facts very briefly: Brownson's "Review" is endorsed as "EXCELLENT," in a published letter printed on the cover of every succeeding number, signed by twenty-five Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops, in which they avow their purpose to be to encourage him by their "approbation and influence," to continue his "literary labors in defense of the faith," of which they say he has proved himself a most "INTERESTING ADVOCATE."

Further: Mr. Brownson has declared in this "excellent" Catholic Review—"I never think of publishing anything in regard to the church, without submitting my articles to the Bishop for inspection, approval and endorsement."

Now hear some of the sentiments published in this avowed "approval and endorsement" of the Bishop:

"Kings and nobles, legislators and rulers, sovereigns and subjects, are under it (the church) in all things, alive in things temporal and in things spiritual. Whom denies this, denies not merely the sounder opinion, BUT THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION TRUTH."

"This established, we demand to know, under God, it belongs to keep, interpret and declare the law of Christ? Whom hath our Lord constituted the depository, the guardian and the judge of his law? Certainly the Holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic Church, and the successor of Peter, as the visible head or Supreme Chief of that church."

Congressional Globe, 1864, page 682.] Says Gen. Zollicofer:

He combated Mr. Cass' vindication of the rights of conscience for American citizens who were traveling in foreign countries; maintaining that "external liberty of action according to conscience, in all countries, is regulated to a certain extent by the enactment of positive laws." "Is there," he asked, "any practical difference between the social intolerance which prevails in your country, (the United States), where there are so many religions, and the legal intolerance of our dominions, (the Papal States), where there is but one?" (Mark how this chief American Prelate, professing citizenship to the United States, talks and feels about "your country" and "our dominions.")

Yet further: Hear what the Pope himself says:

"The absurd and erroneous doctrine of ravings in defense of LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE, is a most pestilential error—a pest of all others most to be dreaded in a State."—Encyclical Letter of Pope Pius IX, Aug. 15, 1862.

There are several other points which we would like to notice, but this article is already too long, and we must hurry to a close. He assumes very complacently, without proof, that if foreigners are "allowed to vote as soon as they arrive in this country," "it is not the fault of the law, but of those who administer it." His remedy is, "turn out the Judges." We say it is the fault of the law—amend it. When the abuse or evasion of a particular law is notoriously complained of in various localities, while similar complaints are not made in reference to other laws, the reasonable inference is, that the law is *unusually defective*.

Again: Noticing the complaint of Americans that "these foreigners settle mostly in the eastern Atlantic States, and that they come with European ideas, and swell the tide of abolitionism, which is becoming so threatening to the south and the perpetuity of the Union," he says in the same spirit of self-complacency, without any showing of statistical data to sustain him, that "this is not true." We will do Mr. A. the credit to believe that when he shall have looked through the U. S. Census, and examined for himself the statistical and historical facts presented on this head, in our issue of yesterday, he will be prepared to acknowledge that it is true. How else can he account for the fact that seven northern States containing the bulk of foreign emigration, cast also nearly all the freesoil votes for President, while four other districts, containing less than one-fourth of that foreign population, have elected Nebraska men—the race being made distinctly upon the Nebraska and anti-Nebraska issue.

But we must omit altogether several points, to which we wished to advert, and close for the present.

For the Nashville True Whig.  
Ratification Meeting in Lebanon.  
Speeches of Maj. A. J. Donelson, J. F. House, Gen. Campbell, W. D. Burton, Francis Gleaves and Hutton.  
LEBANON, June 29, 1855.

EDITOR TRUE WHIG:—To-day was a proud day for the American party in old Wilson. "Sam" was out in his might and strength. The platform adopted by the Philadelphia Convention of the American Party was most enthusiastically ratified and endorsed by a large number of Sam's boys assembled for that purpose to-day at the Court House in this place. It was one of the largest assemblies that I have ever seen brought together in the town. Men were here from every part of the county. It was a great and glorious meeting. Maj. ANDREW J. DONELSON was here and made one of his ablest and happiest efforts. It was one of the ablest and most convincing speeches that we have yet heard in advocacy of the principles of the American party. It did credit to the man and honor to the occasion. It was listened to throughout with great attention and frequently interrupted by loud and tremendous applause. He showed off Mr. Pierce in a very ridiculous manner by reading a letter addressed by Gen. Pierce to him in 1851, soon after he had taken charge of the Washington Union. He also met the pitiful and malicious charge of the Nashville Union that he was a disappointed office-seeker, and denounced it as false. The whole speech was a clincher, and fell upon the anti-Americans like old Scott's bombs did into the castle of the enemy at Vera Cruz. It did execution which will tell on the 1st Thursday in August next. I understand it will soon be published, when the people will have an opportunity of reading it for themselves. As East-man thinks Maj. Donelson has not a feather's weight of influence in Tennessee, perhaps he would publish this speech as an advertisement. If he will, request him to copy it and the bill shall be promptly footed, even at the rate of personal advertisements—double price.

Maj. Donelson was followed by JOHN F. HOUSE, Esq., of Clarksville, in one of the most telling and effective speeches that it has ever been our good fortune to hear. It was a glorious effort and kept the crowd in a perfect uproar. House is a man of fine ability and makes a splendid speech. This was one of his happiest efforts. While Sam has such standard bearers, he need not fear. His principles with such an advocate must and will triumph.

Gov. CAMPBELL also made an able and powerful speech. W. D. BURTON, Esq., a Democrat, J. G. FRAZER of Clarksville, Dr. J. T. GLAVES and ROBERT HATTON, Esq., also made speeches, all of which were characterized by ability, and which were warmly received by the audience. Upon the whole it was one of the most enthusiastic meetings we have ever seen in this county. Everything is right in old Wilson. Depend upon that. The honest old Democrat in this county won't climb Andy's ladder. They had rather take protection under Sam's barn. Gentry will make a handsome gain in this county. Sam's boys are at work and they are working nobly and gallantly. Sam has two noble champions in the person of ROBERT HATTON and Dr. J. T. GLAVES, the candidates for the Legislature in the county. They are both very popular men and are two of the finest orators in the county. They will do service for the cause and for the Union. The Anti-Americans here are all chaff-laps. They look like they were fixing to attend the funeral of some old friend. I think it would be advisable for some of the platform builders of the cause to let Johnson stand upon, to commence making coffin or constructing some kind of a craft that will take them up the waters of Salt River. K. N. Sam-well be down to your 4th of July ratification.

COLE'S FERRY.

THE Washington Star says it has every reason to believe that an order went from the Treasury Department some days ago, for the removal from the Mobile Custom House, of Gen. C. A. Bradford, who, as our readers are aware, was one of the delegates from Alabama to the recent Philadelphia Know Nothing National Convention.

Will Sebastopol be taken?  
"To the intelligent correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, takes the following scenic view of things in the Crimea—"

It is now ten months since the allies commenced their operations in the Crimea, and the result, so far, are very unsatisfactory to the allies. The exultation at recent successes is quite disproportionate to any advantage they have gained. They have taken Kertsch, which they could have at any time, because Russia did not want it, and they have been neglected to fortify it. They have been unable to take the city as long as the allies expect to let them have it, but it was by no means regarded as necessary to their supplies. They have taken, with immense loss, two advanced works of the Russians before Sebastopol, which works have already answered their military purpose, and which can be renewed on different lines whenever it may be expedient.

The Danelon, on a little round hill, was fortified by the Russians after the battle of Inkermann, and like their other advanced works, had given the allies much trouble by inflicting their advanced works. All these victories are mere affairs of outpost, but which fitter away the strength of the allies without giving them the least important advantage. They have brought the allies now to the fearful trial of the month of July and August, when pestilence will sweep the army of the allies by thousands, when action is impossible, and in action is destruction. The Russian strength in the Crimea has been increased, as we have every reason to believe, to an extent equal to that of the allies, and their forces outside of Sebastopol are no longer a mere outpost, but a force which can communicate with Sebastopol, to resist any attack from the allies, and to be ready at the critical moment to attack themselves of an opportunity to strike a decisive blow. These circumstances are unfavorable to the peace which the allies expect to conclude before Christmas. England is fighting for the preservation of her military prestige, and, as he London Times urges, for England to be beaten in the Crimea, is to be beaten everywhere. We might, for the sake of our own interests, of the interests of the world, with England such a victory as will enable her to make peace.

WHISKY—250 lbs. Dean's Whisky in store and for sale by W. H. GORDON & CO.

Cannot the Union and American find time and space to say that it was mistaken in asserting that Gov. Gardner "approved the bill to nullify the fugitive slave law in Massachusetts"? If it has any proof, or anything of the semblance of proof, showing even an excuse for the assertion, let it be produced. If it cannot prove what it said, as we know it cannot, it should frankly acknowledge that Gov. Gardner patriotically vetoed that incendiary enactment of a fanatical Legislature.

The True Whig will notice that we stated in our article on the number of foreigners in office that our statement did not include the diplomatic appointments, such as consuls, &c.—Union and American.

Will the Union and American undertake to say that deducting "diplomatic appointments" reduces the number of officers of foreign birth in the State Department to five instead of fifty-nine?

The New York Sun, a sort of semi-official organ of the fillibusters, contains the following: "A private letter dated San Juan, June 14th, 1855, says: 'Colonel Walker is about to land in Tiger Island. He has fifty-one able men with him. He is to fight against the government party.' 'We are also informed that Col. Kinney will not land at Greytown, but that he will make a descent upon a part of the coast where friends await him and where his enemies will least of all expect him.'"

from the Tennessee Baptist, of Sept. 24th, 1853.

Father Schacht and the Free Schools of Nashville.

On the first Sabbath of this month this Catholic Father commenced his assaults upon the free school system of this city, to be continued, we suppose, to the end. We have long expected to hear the first note of the Catholic anti-American in this city sounded. What has been done in every other city we have expected to be done here. The priesthood and Catholicism in Nashville are imbued with same spirit here, as elsewhere—everywhere, at open war with the religion of Christ, the avowed and implacable enemy of republicanism, of civil and religious liberty and the foster parent of ignorance, superstition and intolerance.

Our reporter furnishes us with the following extract from Father Schacht's charge to the Catholics of Nashville:

"The Sisters' school commences in the morning, and I hope every Catholic will send his children. I protestantize and if they send their children to the Sisters' school, tell them NO! unless they wish their children to become Catholics. It is a Catholic school, and none but Catholics and those intended to become Catholics will be admitted. The Sisters' school will also soon be in operation, and I hope no Catholic child will ever be found in that school. We have a right to send there, you will have to help pay the school tax, but it is better to lose your money than lose your child's soul. The honorably begotten and the ill begotten will all meet and mingle at that school, and I hope no Catholic will be found there!"

There are three items to which we would call the attention of our citizens and of American citizens everywhere:

1. That Catholic Schools are intended to make Catholics. That unless Protestants wish their children to become Catholics, they need not send them to Catholic schools.

This is the truth. We have long since said the same thing, and have been pronounced uncharitable and disposed to persecute Catholics for saying it. This Padre is at last frank and outspoken. We commend his truthfulness and ingenuously in thus putting American Christians on their guard.

2. This Padre appeals to the ignorance and blind superstition of the Catholics of Nashville. He tells them, though they will be taxed to support free schools, they must not send their children to them; that their FREE SCHOOLS WILL ENRAGE THE SOULS OF THEIR CHILDREN! That it will be better to lose their money—have their children grow up in total ignorance, than to destroy their souls by sending to these free schools. We ask this Padre what is there connected with these schools so dangerous to the souls of Catholics? Is infidelity taught in them? No. Is any creed studied, read or recited in them? No. What is the dangerous feature in them? Why the Bible will doubtless be read—only read without note or comment. This is all, and this is sufficient to array the whole Catholic Priesthood in arms!

3. The priesthood are unwilling for the children of Catholics to associate with American youth—with our little Republicans—Young America—for fear they will imperceptibly imbibe American sentiments! But he knew it would not do to say it in so many words, and therefore approaches his people on the "blind side"—he appeals to their prejudices.

The Catholics would degrade their children by allowing them to associate with the children of other citizens! What, degrade the children of Catholics? The association of our children corrupt the morals and manners of Catholic children and injure their standing in this city? Yes, says Father Schacht. "The honorably begotten and the ill begotten will meet and mingle in these schools!" And pray, sir, is a larger proportion of the children of our citizens "ill begotten" than of the children of Catholics?—But we forbear to meet this allusion as we might.

We commend this subject to the notice of the secular press and to the philanthropists of Nashville.

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WHISKY—250 lbs. Dean's Whisky in store and for sale by W. H. GORDON & CO.

THE Partnership between MYER & McGINN is dissolved by mutual consent, and the business of the firm is continued by J. H. McGINN, who will pay all the debts of the firm, and receive all the profits of the same.

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NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.—The Journal of Commerce of Tuesday evening says:

"The money market continues active, and there is a little more prime business paper offered. Money is freely offered on call, but for street discounts there is very little doing below 6 per cent."

A despatch dated the day following, Wednesday, quotes Tennessee 6's at 99 1/2.

MARRIED.—In Blue Bluff, Ark., on the evening of the 21st inst., by A. J. Stephens, Esq., reading FLETCHER, Attorney at Law, formerly of Nashville, to ELLEN R. daughter of Dr. Wood of Nashville, of Jefferson county, Ark.

DIED.—In this city on Tuesday morning, ALBERT W., youngest son of JAMES and ELLEN DISGONS, in his sixteenth year.

The friends of the family, and the classmates of the deceased in the Hume High School, are invited to attend the funeral this morning at 8 o'clock, from Christ's Church.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized and requested to announce J. P. PATSON, of Knox county, as a candidate to represent the State of Tennessee in the next Congress at the United States.

Public Speaking.

Gen. F. K. ZOLLICOFFER and Col. G. C. TONNETT, candidates for Congress, will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

IN DICKSON COUNTY

At Bibb's old place, on Turnbull, Wednesday, 4th of July.

At Hogan's, on Piney, Thursday, 6th of July.

At Parham's, on Yellow Creek, Friday, 8th of July.

IN STEWART COUNTY

At Hall's Store, Saturday, 7th of July.

At Dover, Monday, 9th of July.

Summer Store, Tuesday, 10th of July.

Indian Mound, Thursday, 12th of July.

IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Wood's Store, Friday, 13th of July.

Palmyra, Saturday, 14th of July.

Cabin Row, Monday, 16th of July.

Ryan's Store, Tuesday, 17th of July.

Port Royal, Wednesday, 18th of July.

IN ROBERTSON COUNTY

Cooperstown, Thursday, 19th of July.

John's Store, Friday, 20th of July.

Springfield, Saturday, 21st of July.

Cross Plains, Wednesday, 25th of July.

IN DATSON COUNTY

Ridgeport, Thursday, 26th of July.

Stewart's Ferry, Friday, 27th of July.

Atkinson's Gap, Saturday, 28th of July.

July 3d, 1855.

LIST OF APPOINTMENTS

Made and agreed upon by the two candidates for Governor, to wit: J. H. McGINN and J. P. PATSON, on the 21st of June, 1855.

At 10 o'clock, on the 21st of June, 1855, at the residence of J. H. McGINN, in Nashville, Tennessee, the following appointments were made:

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